

THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY

Containing the freshest Advices,



Gazette,
JOURNAL.

Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, September 12, 1774.

To the PUBLIC.

Boston, September 2, 1774.

I THINK it but Justice to myself to give an Account of my Conduct, for which I am blamed, and to obviate some Mistakes which are believed. His Excellency Governor Gage wrote me in the Words following: "Sir, as I am informed there are several Military Stores in your Charge, at Cambridge; I beg the Favour of you to send me a Return of them, as soon as convenient, specifying the different Sorts, &c. T. Gage. To Major General Brattle." Which Order I obeyed; the like I did to Governors Pownall, Bernard and Hutchinson: In doing of which, every Soldier will say, I did but my Duty. But it is affirmed, I advised the Governor to remove the Powder; this I positively deny, because it is absolutely false.—It never so much as entered into my Mind or Thought. After I had made my Return, I never heard one Word about the Affair till the Night before last, when Sheriff Phipps came to my House, with the Governor's Order to deliver him the Powder and Guns; and the Keys of the Powder-House. I then delivered him and wrote to Mr. Mason, who had the Care of the Guns under me, to deliver them, which I suppose he did; both I imagine were taken, but where transported I know not. I wrote to the Governor what is contained in the *Bill* lately printed: I did not write the Governor the Grounds and Reasons of the Quarre therein contained; but I will now mention them: They proceeded from a real Regard both to the Commission Officers and to the Province: First to the Commission Officers; I thought, and still think, it was best for them; many of whom I thought would be unwilling to issue their Warrants, and if they did not, I apprehended they might meet with some Difficulty; and those that did, I was not convinced so great Good would result therefrom as if another Method was taken: Secondly, I thought, and still think, it would be much better for the Province; for supposing there was not one Commission Officer for the present in it, what Damage could the Province sustain? It may be answered, Commission Officers are supposed to be the most understanding in Military Affairs; I grant it: But supposing their Commissions were vacated, supposing the respective Companies in the Province were disposed and determined to do any one Matter or Thing, which they imagined to be for its Safety; and proper Persons were to be employed to lead them, &c. both their not having Commissions in the least unfit them from being employed in the particular Services they may be chosen to execute; and in this Way cannot any one conceive that some bad Consequences might be possibly prevented. Is it not easy to conceive, that the Commission Officers, leading their respective Companies, might in the Eyes of the Judicious be looked upon more blameable in doing such and such Things, than they would be if they were not Military Officers, and did not act under Commission? Might not the Difference with respect to the Province be looked upon very great both at home and here. It was suggested that General Gage demanded the Towns Stocks of Powder; this certainly he did not, the above Order speaks for itself. As I would not have delivered the Provincial Powder to any one but to his Excellency or Order, for the Towns Stocks I would have delivered to none but to the Selectmen or their Order. Upon the whole, the Threatenings I have met with, my Banishment from my own Home, the Place of my Nativity, my House being searched, though I am informed it was without Damage, and the Scafe of the People, touching my Conduct, &c. cannot but be grievous, yet this Grief is much lessened by the Pleasure arising in my Mind, from a Consciousness that I am a Friend to my Country; and, in the above Instances, that I really acted according to my best Judgment for its true Interest. I am extremely sorry for what has taken Place; I hope I may be forgiven, and desire it of all that are offended, since I acted from an honest, friendly Principle, though it might be a mistaken one.

W. BRATTLE.

Mr. BRADISH's Declaration.

WHEREAS I have signed an Address to Governor Hutchinson, which I now find is disagreeable to my Countrymen, and now am convinced was improper and imprudent, and am sincerely sorry for it; and I am now willing to make this public Recantation:

And I do now publicly declare, that I have not at any Time taken any Commission under the late Acts of Parliament for altering the Form of Government in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay; and that I will not at any Time hereafter, accept of any; and that I will not act in any Shape under the aforesaid Acts. And I also declare, that I will see this Declaration printed in the public News Paper.—And that I will do all in my Power for the Good of the Province.

EBEN^r BRADISH, jun.

ON Saturday last a Number of Persons assembled at Cambridge N. W. Precinct, to the Amount of about One Hundred, and out of that Body they chose seven Men as a Committee to wait upon Antill Gallop, who is a Deputy-Sheriff for the County of Middlesex. When the Committee came, they asked him, Whether he ever dispersed any Precepts for choosing Jurymen according to the late Act of Parliament? He answered in the Affirmative.—Then they went on to demand of him a Declaration that he never would execute any Precept that should hereafter come to him under this new Regulation.—

He drew up as followeth, viz.

THAT I, as Deputy-Sheriff under Col. Phips, will not execute any Precept that shall be sent me under the new Act of Parliament for the altering the Constitution of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay; and that I will not take the Commission under any Sheriff that is unconstitutional appointed.—And that I will take Care to have this Declaration published in the News-Paper. Cambridge, Sept. 3, 1774. ANTILL GALLOP.

Messieurs Edes & Gill,
Please to insert the following Confession made by Mr. E. Harrington of Weston, Deputy-Sheriff for the County of Middlesex: which Confession is subscribed, and publicly read in the Presence of a large Concurrence of People from the neighbouring Towns (as follows) and you will oblige your constant Readers.

Weston, August 31st, 1774.

WHEREAS I have operated in the new System of Laws by distributing Venuries to the Constables of the several Towns in the County of Middlesex in the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England, requiring them to return the Names of such Persons as are qualified to serve as Jurors at the several Courts in said County, agreeable to the late Act of Parliament which is a Grievance to all Well-wishers to their Country, it being contrary to the Charter of said Province, granted by King William and Queen Mary; all which Conduct I do acknowledge, and am heartily sorry for it. And I do promise and engage to collect said Venuries, if they can be had, and return them from whence they came, within two Days from the Date above. And I do further engage, that I will not for the future officiate in any Office contrary to the aforesaid Charter. And this Confession of mine, I do consent should be published in Messieurs Edes and Gill's Paper.

HALIFAX, September 1,

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Windsor, (Nova-Scotia) to a Gentleman in this Town, dated August 31, 1774.

"Such a Spirit of Liberty breathes even here at Windsor, (and I hope will through the other Townships) that a Chest of that infamous Tea, the Property of the East-India Company, which has been privately convey'd from your Town, in Order to be sent to Cornwallis, was, with the greatest Difficulty, convey'd into Mr. George Drichamp's Store; not a Person being found to assist in doing the same, until Mr. Burbridge and Mr. Isaac Drichamps assisted with their own Hands. Had it not been immediately sent by Water to Cornwallis, it would have shared the Fate of the Boston Tea. (The Trucks which brought it to this Place, tho' deposited in Mr. Drichamps Yard, was taken out on Saturday Night and totally demolished, being cut to Pieces. The above may be depended on as Fact."

BOSTON, September 12.

Extract of a Letter from East-Haddam, in Connecticut, dated August 4, 1774.

"This Colony has a Sympathy for Boston, under her present Sufferings.—A Subscription Paper is opened in this Town; and I believe in a Month's Time, we shall send you a small Drove of Sheep." See Index, under donations

NEW-YORK, August 19, 1774.

PROPOSALS for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION, THE Works of the much admired FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS, in four Volumes, large Octavo, at the moderate Price of One Dollar and one Quarter of a Dollar each Volume, neatly Bound and Letter'd, equal to the London Edition sold at Eight Dollars.

This Work is printed on a good Paper, and in a clear and large elegant Type.—No Money is expected but on Delivery of each Volume. As soon as each Volume is finished, Notice will be given in the Public Papers.—The first and second Volumes are near finished already; the third and fourth Volumes will soon be put in the Press, and dispatched with all Speed.

I need not expatiate on the Character of this elegant Writer and profound Historian, as his Reputation is so universally known among all Gentlemen conversant in the Literary World, and so greatly approved of by all who have had the perusing of his Works, that they rely more upon the Veracity of his Writings, than all the Greek and Latin Historians put together.

I am the Public's humble Servant,

JOHN MCGIBBONS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by EDES & GILL.

By the Ship Julius Caesar, Captain Tate, arrived at Salem last Tuesday in seven Weeks from London, we have Prints to the 15th of July, from which we have taken the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, June 15.

IT was yesterday currently reported at St. James's, that the Bench of Bishops will make a Protest against the Quebec Bill.

A person arrived from the West-Indies, and who was lately at the Havannah, says, the land forces of the Spaniards posted at that place, amount to upwards of 13,000 men, besides a well manned fleet stationed there, ready to act on the shortest notice.

It is a fundamental principle of the English Constitution that whenever any territories are added to, and become a part of, the dominions of the Crown, the people of such territories shall enjoy the Laws and Liberties of Englishmen. The free Constitution of England abhors all ideas of Slavery, and does not admit that the people inhabiting any part of its dominions should be under Arbitrary Power, and be Slaves, instead of Subjects, of the Crown. But the Bill now in Parliament, for the Government of Quebec, contradicts the Principles of our Constitution, puts all the people under the despotic Law of Licence, and establishes POPERY and TYRANNY. The Bill is, indeed, High Treason against the Constitution of England; and if the Minister be not IMPRACHED for avowing the principles of it, and supporting it, there can be no spirit or virtue in the nation.

It is amazing, that a Bill should be brought into Parliament for establishing Popery and Tyranny, under the reign of a Prince of the House of Hanover, to whom the people of England gave the Crown, for the very purpose of preserving them from Popery and arbitrary power! but by such Bills as well as by many other late transactions, it plainly appears, that the friends of the abdicated Family now hold the reins of power, and seem to be preparing for ANOTHER RESTORATION.

June 23. Yesterday the concourse of people who followed his Majesty to and from the House of Peers, kept continually roaring out, Death him, there goes the Pope.

They write from Boston, in New England, that some French and Spanish Agents were lately committed to the Town Gaol, for inveigling ship carpenters, caulkers, &c. to go to the Havannah, on promise of great encouragement.

The French King has given the most satisfactory assurances to the States General, that the suffer which their subjects sustained in the late reign shall be amply made up.

Southampton, July 1. We are assured, that the Active frigate, which arrived at Portsmouth some time ago from Boston, brought orders to several Merchants in Bristol for goods to a considerable amount; the principal people of the place being sincerely disposed to continue on an amicable footing with Great-Britain, and using their utmost endeavors to keep the factious rabble in order. Four of the King's leaders, it is said, are ordered to England in irons. There is great reason to believe, therefore, that the trade will again flourish in that quarter of the world.

July 11. The contemptible state of the factious people at Boston may be easily discovered by the several Addresses to Governor Hutchinson on his departure from America. These Addresses are signed by about two hundred of the principal Merchants of the Town of Boston, and the most respectable Gentlemen of the Bar, whilst the Protest of the Faction against the Address is issued forth to the Public, unsupported even by a single name, and is, in fact, the PROTEST OF NO-BODY against most of the men of property in the place.

[To the intelligent and wise, it was very obvious what were the Motives of publishing the Address to Governor Hutchinson.—The ostensible Pretence was to screen him from censure in England, and usher him into Royal Favor; but every wise Man knew, that it was to wound the common Cause of American Liberty. The Event verifies this Truth.—Let those Addresses therefore confess frankly the Impostion upon them, or be content to be hated—persecuted—and punished in this Life—and after a shameful End (which GOD grants them!) to be loaded with the Curst of their Children, and all Posterity.]

July 12. Private letters from Cadix mention, that the Bay of Algiers had declared war against the English.

July 15. We hear it is settled to keep eight regiments of foot constantly in America. See Index, under Troops. Orders are issued from the War Office, for all the officers and men belonging to the garrisons in Minorca, who are absent upon furlow, to repair to their corps immediately.

Letters from Lisbon, dated the 18th of June, 1774, mention, that within a fortnight upwards of forty sail of ships from America, all laden with Corn, had arrived there, which they were in hopes would greatly lower the markets.

The Coronation of the King and Queen of France, it is said, is fixed to be on his birth day, which is September the Fourteenth.

See pa. 563. See Address, pa. 511. v. i. c. d. c. pa. 509-532. v. i. c. d. Charter, pa. 1077. vol. 2. q. v. i. d. destruction See, pa. 415. 3c. 1/34 Port Act, pa. 499. v. i. c. d. Bill, 559. (1) See Index, under addresses. v. i. c. d. Protest, 505. (2) See List of Grievances, pa. 971.

To Governor GAGE.

I have address'd you under various signatures, such as a Freeholder of the County of Suffolk—Fabius—and Micajah. I have from motives which I think truly honorable given you the best advice in my power, and I am very certain that you might have profited by them had you not been made to believe that the writer was an enemy to you and to Great-Britain. I assure you I am a real friend to Great-Britain, and I have no enmity to you, nor do I envy you the honor of being captain general of the province or commander in chief of the King's troops in America; I rather pity your situation, especially when I consider that the false reports propagated concerning this country in England were the cause of your undertaking a business which if you had well understood you never would have engaged in. And when I reflect that upon your arrival you could not avoid falling into an intimacy with many persons who never did and never can know the true state of this country—persons with whom every wise and honest man avoids entering into any free conversation upon publick affairs. But you may yet deserve the thanks of every well-wisher to Britain and America by a prudent manly conduct. Impossibilities are not expected from you. Had you thirty thousand of the best troops in Europe it would be impossible for them as enemies to march thirty miles from this town into the country, and be assured that every thing which has an hostile appearance in you or the troops under your command, instead of intimidating the people, awakes their martial ardor. I advise you to withdraw your field pieces from Boston Neck, and to return the ships which now lay in Charles's river, and at the other part of the town to their usual station. I treat the inhabitants of Boston as friends and fellow subjects—to consider the yeomanry of the country as a sensible brave body of men, not to suffer any who are near you to speak of them as a body of ignorant thoughtless men, noised by a few designing factious leaders.—Not to suffer their free spirits to be insulted by the stupid vauntings of those who boast of being able to march unmolested in military triumph from one end of the continent to the other with five thousand British troops, when probably the poor Gascon is not able to march from one end to the other of the little closet which surrounds with his bookings.—And suffer me once more to tell you, that you will act very wisely in calling in the old constitutional Council of the Province to support and advise you—Consider of this matter—determine with judgment. Be assured your compliance with, or refusal of, this advice, will be carefully weighed in Great Britain; and you must believe that it cannot be unknown there, that you received this Advice at a time when you might have availed yourself of it.

A Freeholder of the County of SUFFOLK.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 31.

Last Week Col. Nathaniel Follom, and Major John Sullivan, Delegates from New-Hampshire, arrived here. On Monday Evening the Hon. Thomas Cushing, Esq; Samuel Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Paine, Esq; Delegates from Boston, arrived in this City. The Gentlemen Delegates from Connecticut are expected in Town this Evening.

NEWPORT, September 3.

Yesterday an express arrived at Providence from Plainfield, to inquire into the account of the Powder's being stolen by Gage's orders, informing that there were near ten thousand men in arms, in that Part of the country, ready to march to Boston, if needed.

About ten o'clock last night an express arrived in this town, for commission for a number of military officers in the western parts of this colony, and informs that Col. Putnam had marched from Connecticut, for Cambridge, with 1500 men, and that Col. Saltonstall was to march this day with another body, and that all the country were prodigiously enraged, they having been informed that a party of soldiers had marched to Framingham, to seize the powder of that town, and had killed 6 of the inhabitants outright.

Subscriptions are now raising in this town, for the poor, and suffering, inhabitants of the town of Boston; and in several other towns in this colony, concerning which we hope to give a good account in a short time.

BOSTON, September 12.

Wednesday General Gage, accompanied by Lt. Percy, the Admiral, and other Officers, critically surveyed the Mill-Creek, which divides the Town. Lieutenant Governor Oliver has removed his Family and Goods from Cambridge to this Town. Last Week Jonathan Simpson, Esq; resigned his Seat at the Council Board.

The counter part of General Brattle thinks it convenient for him this week to deny his resignation; therefore the Hon. Harrison Gray, Esq; may still be looked upon a Member of his Majesty's Mandamus Council for this Province, till another change of times.

All that compose the new Council, who have not resigned their Seats, at the Council Board, are in Town. Monday failed the Scarborough Man of War with dispatches for England.

1. Harrison Gray Esq. See Index under addresses. 2. See Arrival, Pa. 498. x. See Index, under Troops. (1) See Middle, (57) Pa. 592. (2) See the New appointment, Pa. 549. (3) See Index, under Congress Continental. (4) Pa. 563. (5) See Index, under donations. (6) By Post Act, Pa. 499. (7) Pa. 550. (8) Pa. 579. (9) Pa. 532. (10) Pa. 561.

Monday Morning came to Town from North-Yarmouth, the Hon. JEREMIAH POWELL, Esq; who the same Forenoon waited upon his Excellency the Governor and declined accepting a Seat at the Council Board by Mandamus.

By Letters from Connecticut, and by several credible Gentlemen arrived from thence, we are informed that there were not less than 40,000 Men, in Motion, and under Arms, on their Way to Boston, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last, having heard a false Report that the Troops had fired upon the People, and Killed several of the Inhabitants: Twelve Hundred arrived at Hartford from Farmington, and other places forty Miles beyond Hartford, Yesterday Week, on their Way to this Place, so rapidly did the News fly. But being informed by express that it was a false report, they returned home declaring themselves ready at a minute's warning to arm again, and fight for their country, and distressed Brethren of Boston.

We hear that near 6000 Men assembled at Worcester, on Monday and Tuesday last, who prevented the Inferior Court from sitting there.

In several Towns towards Connecticut, the Meeting-Houses were shut up Yesterday-se'night and the People all under Arms.

We hear from the County of Plymouth, that last Wednesday upwards of 2000 of the substantial Yeomanry, collected from the several Towns of Plymouth, Hanover and Pembroke, repaired to the House of Nathaniel Ray Thomas of Marshfield, one of the new Council; but he having had some previous Intimation of the intended Visit of the People, he thought it unwise to remain even in Marshfield, and accordingly fled the night before with all Speed to the city of Refuge.

A Correspondent informs us, that "on Saturday last about 300 Men waited upon Col. Elisha Jones, at Weston, and made his Mightiness walk through their Ranks with his Hat off, and express his Sorrow for past Offences, and promise not to be guilty of the like for the future."

Last Monday the Selectmen of this Town waited on his Excellency Governor Gage, to acquaint him that the Inhabitants were much alarmed to find that he had ordered the breaking up the Ground near the Fortification, on the Neck, and requested of his Excellency that he would explain to them his design in that extraordinary Movement, that they might thereby have it in their Power to quiet the Minds of the People.

When his Excellency replied to the following purpose, "That he had no intention of stopping up the Avenue to the Town, or of obstructing the Inhabitants, or any of the Country People coming in or going out of the Town as usual.—That he had taken his Measures, and that he was to protect his Majesty's Subjects, and his Majesty's Troops in this Town, and that he had no intention of any thing hostile against the Inhabitants."

And on Friday last the Select Men again waited on his Excellency, with the following Address, viz.

May it please your Excellency, THE Selectmen of Boston at the earnest desire of a number of Gentlemen of the Town and Country, again wait on your Excellency to acquaint you, that since our late Application the apprehensions of the People not only of this but of the neighbouring Towns are greatly increased, by observing the design of erecting a Fortrefs at the Entrance of the Town, and of reducing this Metropolis in other respects to the state of a Garrison—this with complaints lately made, of abuse from some of the Guards posted in that Quarter in assaulting and forcibly detaining several Persons, who were peaceably passing in and out of the Town, may discourage the Market People from coming in with their Provisions as usual, & oblige the Inhabitants to abandon the Town.—This Event we greatly deprecate as it will produce Miseries which may hurry the Province into Acts of Desperation.

We should therefore think ourselves happy if we could satisfy the People that your Excellency would suspend your present Design and opt add to the Distresses of the Inhabitants occasioned by the Port Bill, that of Garrisoning the Town.

JOHN SCOLLAY, Chairman of the Selectmen.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer.

GENTLEMEN, WHEN you lately applied to me respecting my ordering some Cannon to be placed at the Entrance of this Town, which you term the erecting a Fortrefs; I so fully expressed my Sentiments, that I thought you were satisfied the People had nothing to fear from that Measure, as no use would be made thereof, unless their hostile Proceedings should make it necessary, but as you have this day acquainted me, that their Fears are rather increased, I have thought proper to assure you, that I have no Intention to prevent the free Egress, and Regress of any Person to and from the Town, or of reducing it to the state of a Garrison, neither shall I suffer any under my Command to injure the Person or Property of any of his Majesty's Subjects. But as it is my Duty, so it shall be my Endeavor to preserve the Peace, and promote the happiness of every Individual; and I earnestly recommend to you, and every Inhabitant, to cultivate the same Spirit—And heartily wish they may live quietly and happily in the Town.

Boston Sept. 9th, 1774. THOS. GAGE.

To the Gentlemen Selectmen of the Town of Boston.

The RESOLVES of the Delegates of the County of SUFFOLK are come to Hand, but too lengthy for this Day's Paper. Vid. Pa. 576.

The Proceedings of the Essex County Convention, just come to Hand, are so lengthy that we are obliged to give the Public the 7th Resolve only this Week, as that Resolve appears to us of singular Importance to the whole Province at this juncture.

That it is the Opinion of this Body of Delegates, that a Provincial Congress is absolutely necessary in our present unhappy Situation; and that as Writs are now issued for the Election of Representatives for a General Assembly, to be held at SALEM on the fifth Day of October next, the Representatives so Elected will properly form such Provincial Congress. And it is further our Opinion, that these Representatives should be instructed by their several Towns to Resolve themselves into a Provincial Congress accordingly; if when assembled they shall deem it necessary or expedient; in Order to consult and determine on such Measures as they judge will tend to promote the true interest of his Majesty, and the peace, welfare and prosperity of the province.

The Town of Marblehead have agreed that their Regiment of Militia shall turn out four Times in a Week, with Arms and Ammunition according to Law, in order to perfect themselves in the Military Art.

We hear the Town of Ipswich have voted to present the Town of Boston with one Hundred Pounds Lawful Money, for the Use of their Poor.

A number of the Poor of this Town are now employed about making Bricks at the new Yard, belonging to the Town, on the Neck.

Wednesday failed the Transports from this Harbour, in order, as it is said, to fetch Troops from Philadelphia and Quebec.

Since our last 24-Pounders, and 8-Pounders have been transported from Castle-William to this Town, and are now placed at the Fortification.

Last Friday Morning, just at Eight o'Clock, one Valentine Decker, who deserted from the 59th Regiment about two Years since, and was apprehended about three Weeks ago in this Town, was shot for the Crime in the Rear of the Camp at the Bottom of the Common.

Saturday last the 59th Regiment arrived in Town from Salem, and are now encamped on Boston-Neck.

On Tuesday the 30th of August, the Day the County Court was to sit at Springfield, a great Concourse of People, judg'd about 3000, assembled at the Court-House in that Place, and appointed a Committee to wait on the Court and request their Appearance among the People, which they immediately complied with; when they very willingly signed the following Engagement, viz. "We the Subscribers, do severally promise, and solemnly engage to all People now assembled at Springfield, in the County of Hampshire, on the 30th Day of August 1774, that we never will take, hold, execute, or exercise, any Commission, Office or Employment whatsoever, under, or by Virtue of, or in any Manner derived from any Authority pretended or attempted to be given by a late Act of Parliament, entitled, 'An Act for the better regulating the Government of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England.' Vid. Act. Pa. 532.

Israel Williams, Oliver Partridge, Timothy Dwight, Thomas Williams, John Worthington, Joseph Hawley, William Williams, Simon Strong, Moses Bliss, Jonas Ashley, Elisha Porter, William Billings, John Phelps, Solomon Stoddard, Joshua Ely, Caleb Strong, Samuel Fowler, Jonathan Bliss.

After the above was delivered to the People in Writing, they all dispersed.

Salem, Friday, Sept. 9, 1774. Jeremiah Lee, Esq; Dr. Samuel Holten, and Mr. Elbridge Gerry, waited on the Hon. William Brewster, Esq; at Boston, with the 3d Resolve of the Delegates of this County, and received the following Answer, viz. (7)

GENTLEMEN, I cannot consent to defeat his Majesty's Intentions and disappoint his Expectations by abandoning a Post to which he has been graciously pleased to appoint me;—an Appointment made without my Solicitation or Privity, and accepted by me from a sense of Duty to the King, and the Hopes of serving my Country. I wish therefore to give him no Cause to suspect my Fidelity, and I assure you I will do nothing without a due Regard to their true Interest. "As a Judge, and in every other Capacity" I intend to act with Honor and Integrity, and to exert my best Abilities; and be assured that neither Persuasions shall allure me, nor shall Menaces compel me to any Thing derogatory to the Character of a Councilor of his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

Boston, Sept. 9, 1774. WM. BROWNE.

To Jer. Lee, Esq; Dr. Sam. Holten, & Mr. Elbridge Gerry.

Mr. FRYE's frank and generous Declaration. IN Consequence of an express Order from Governor Gage I issued a Warrant, grounding it upon the late Act of Parliament for altering the Constitution of this Province, against seven Gentlemen, Members of the Committee of Correspondence in Salem, for causing the Inhabitants of the Town to assemble for the Purpose of choosing Delegates for the County Meeting held at Ipswich; in Consequence thereof two of them were arrested and gave Bond to appear at the next Superior Court to be held at Salem to answer for their so doing. These two Bonds I have this Day freely, of my own Accord, delivered up to the Person who gave them, and have recalled the Warrant. Further I declare that I will not accept of any Commission under the said Act of Parliament, nor do any Thing either in the public or private Capacity to carry it into Execution: And therefore hope to be referred to that Friendship & Regard with my Fellow-Citizens and Countrymen which I heretofore enjoyed.

P. FRYE.

Salem Sept. 12, 1774.

BOSTON.

FALEM, September 9. Last Tuesday arrived here the ship Julius Caesar, Charles Pea, Master, from London, having on board Thirty Chests and three half Chests of Tea, the Property of one Montgomery of London, consigned to Messrs Smith and Atkinson, Merchants in Boston, who were equally surprised and offended at the Consignment, it being entirely unknown to them before the Ship's Arrival; and they solemnly declare, that Mr. Montgomery, previous to this Consignment, never had any intercourse or commercial Correspondence with either of them. As soon as the Committee of Correspondence here had made Discovery of the Tea, the Master sent an Express to Smith and Atkinson; and the next Morning Mr. Smith came to Town, and frankly declared that the Tea should not be landed, nor any Duty paid on it here, if he could possibly prevent its being done. On Tuesday & Wednesday Night the Committee set Guards in the Ship. On Thursday Messrs Smith and Atkinson procured a Vessel to take the Tea on board and carry it to Halifax. That Night also a Guard was set. And this Morning, at Day-light, the Tea was taken out, and put on board the Vessel procured to receive it, in Presence of the Guard; who having taken the Marks and Numbers of the Chests, found them to agree with the Bill of Lading and the Cheques. By Seven o'Clock the Vessel, with the Tea on board got under Sail, and before Ten was out of the Harbour with a fair Wind.

Messrs. Smith and Atkinson in the whole Affair conducted like Men of Honour, and entirely to the Satisfaction of the Committee, having used their utmost endeavour to dispose of the Tea in a Manner the least exceptionable.

Friday Night last died, in the 81st Year of his Age, Mr. Joseph Lakinby, Keeper of the Work-House in this Town. His Remains are to be interred from Mr. Ebenezer Brown's in Middle-Street, To-Morrow Afternoon, at Half after 4 o'Clock, when his Friends and Acquaintance are desired to attend.

Concord, September 3, 1774.

I the Subscriber being sensible of the great Unanimity that has arisen relating to my signing in Favour of the late Governor Hutchinson, for which I am heartily sorry, for I did it in haste; and I solemnly declare, that I detest this unconstitutional Act; and would not take any Part of Honour or Profit under the same.

As witness my Hand, CHARLES PRESCOTT.

Concord, September 3, 1774.

THIS may certify all whom it may concern, That I the Subscriber promise, that whereas I have from the High Sheriff received several Vintners, some of which I have delivered out—will take back when I have delivered out, and return the whole back to the High Sheriff; and do hereby promise not to act as a Deputy Sheriff, or any other Station under this new Model of Government.

DANIEL BEALD.

N. B. I will return the said Vintners within ten Days from the Date hereof, if they can be procured, and make return to some one of the Committee that shall be chosen to receive the same.

Tell, John Merriam,
Fra Faulmer,
James Park.

M. B. PRINTERS,

Please to insert the following in your next Paper.

WHEREAS I the Subscriber have by signing an Address (with some others) to the late Governor, offended and incurred the Displeasure of many of my good Friends and Countrymen, the Loss of whose Favour I greatly regret: In consequence of which Conduct of mine, a considerable Number of my Countrymen visited me at my House on Friday Evening the 2d Instant, and manifested to me their Unanimity at my so doing—Upon which I told them, that as my signing said Address was so disagreeable and offensive, I was sorry that I had done it; that I never did it with the least design of injuring the Liberties of the People, or of affronting any Person.—I was then asked, whether I had not given it as my opinion, that the Parliament of Great-Britain had just Right to impose what Taxes they pleased on the Colonies? I answered, that I never had, and that I detested the Sentiment.—Having answered all the Questions and Objections and delivered them what I said in Writing, they declared themselves satisfied, and said they thought what I had done would give universal Satisfaction. Upon which they withdrew in a very peaceable orderly Manner, after having, in a very friendly manner, bid me Good-night.—In Justice to the Persons who visited me, I must say their Treatment of me was very civil and inoffensive. But being informed that it is reported by some, that I have been reflected on the Company, I hereby declare that there is no Truth in the Assertion, and that I have never spoke but with respect of the said Company. And as I heartily wish for a speedy Redress of our Grievances, so I also wish to see the full Restoration of that brotherly Love and good Fellowship which is so necessary to the rendering Life comfortable.

E. POND.

AS no Man has the Good of Society and his Country at Heart more than I have, so none desire to merit the just Esteem and Good-Will of their Fellow-Men more than I do: But unhappily I have in some Measure forfeited their regard in acting in the Capacity of my Office as a Deputy-Sheriff in the County of Suffolk, by dispersing certain Letters, wherein I understood was contained Writs of Habeas Corpus for the Return of Jurors, as required by the late Act of Parliament, directed to the Constables of several Towns in said County, tending to put the Law of this new and unconstitutional Plan in Execution; and also at that Time I had no intent to assist in forcing said Act, yet since it has given general Disaffection, I confess I am sorry that ever I meddled with so disagreeable a Service, and for the future, am determined not to do any Thing contrary to the old established Law of my Country; and as I hope all good Men will receive me into their favour and esteem, so I always have been ready when called upon, in a rational Way, to give every Man Satisfaction.

Waintree, Sept. 10th, 1774. Jno. VINTON.

We hear that a Mail-Ship arrived at Portsmouth last Thursday, (tho' the Hampshire Gazette makes no mention of it,) with 30 Chests of that accursed Herd-Tea, consigned to Mr. Edward Parry, of that Place; and that the People there had taken it under their Care, and determined to re-ship it for Halifax, or elsewhere.

Died the 6th Instant, Mrs. Susanna Griggs, aged 69, Relict of the late Mr. Jacob Griggs, of this Town.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I the Subscriber, by inadvertently signing an Address to the late Governor Hutchinson, on his Departure from this Province to Great-Britain, have incurred general Displeasure, tho' at the Time of signing said Address I had no sinister Views, (especially by weakening any Link in the golden Chain of Liberty) and as the Friendship and Esteem of my fellow Men lies near my Heart, would hereby assure the Public, that I am truly sorry for the Occasion of their Displeasure, and shall in future demonstrate how ready I am (if call'd to it) to defend the Liberties and Privileges of my Country, both sacred and civil, and shall therefore hope for their Forgiveness, and a perfect Restoration to their Friendship.

JOHN FOWLE.

Marblehead, September 10, 1774.

Cambridge, September 9th, 1774.

THESE may Certify the Public, That I had not the Assistance of Mr. Ebenezer Bradish of Cambridge, in Removing the Powder from Quarry-Hill in any Manner whatever.

D PHIPS.

And whereas it has been reported to my Disadvantage, that my Horses were assisting in removing the two borrowed Cannon, from Cambridge to Boston, from whence they came; it is true one of them was, but when I let the Horses I let them to go in Chaise, and did not think it was for the Purpose of removing the Cannon, if I had, they should not have gone about any such Business, which has proved so disagreeable to my Countrymen.—And what Col. Phips has certified as above, with this my Declaration, I hope will be satisfactory to the Public.

EBENEZER BRADISH.

Weston, September 3, 1774.

I Elisha Jones, Esq; do declare and say, I never have taken any Commission under the new Model of Government set up by the late Act of Parliament; and I promise that I never will take any Commission, nor act under the late Act of Parliament. I also agree that the above may be put into the public News-Papers.

In Witness whereof I have set my Hand,

ELISHA JONES.

I also declare that I did not recommend Governor Hutchinson.

ELISHA JONES.

WE the Subscribers being sensible that we were too hasty in signing that Paper that was signed by a Number of the Inhabitants of the Town of Easton, relating to the Difficulties subsisting in this Province, and do hereby make a public Recantation of the same, acknowledging that it was done without due Consideration.

Ebenezer Phillips,
Samuel Stone,
James Stacey,
Nathaniel Woodcock,
David Stone.

Easton, September 3, 1774.

Daniel Bell

Would Inform his kind Friends and Customers, that he has Removed to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. Thomas and Elisha Hutchinson, directly opposite the East-End of Faneuil-Hall; where he has to sell, an Assortment of West-India Goods, upon the lowest terms for Cash, as usual.

Also a Quantity of good white Beans to be disposed of very Cheap, and a few Barrels of Pitch.

John Hunt,

Begs Leave to acquaint his Customers and others, that he has entered into a Co-partnership with JOSEPH SHERBURN, jun. under the Firm of

Hunt and Sherburne,

And that they have for Sale, a large and complete Assortment of London, Sheffield, Birmingham & Bristol Hard Ware, consisting of too many Articles to be enumerated; which they are determined to sell by Wholesale and Retail, at the very lowest Rates, at their Shop next Door Northward of the Sign of the Heart & Crown, Cornhill, BOSTON.

N.B. A parcel of Hatters Trimmings very Cheap.

TO BE LETT,

A very convenient Tenement, situated near the Market. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

A very likely Female Negro Child to be given away. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

RAN away from the Subscriber, at Manchester, Y.esterday, two Negroes, viz. CHESTER, alias TITUS, about 30 Years of Age; 5 Feet 9 Inches high, well Limb'd, a stammering Speech, and one or more of his Toes partly lost by Frost. Had on when he went away, and carried with him, a brown colour'd all Wool Coat, light colour'd Broad Cloth ditto, trim'd with Green, two striped Jacket, blue Breeches and a Pair of Trowsers.—CESAR, a slim Boy about 17 Years of Age. Carried with him a light colour'd Broad Cloth Coat, trim'd with Green, Leather Breeches, two under Jacketts; one Callico, the other white Broad Cloth with Metal Buttons, a Pair of Trowsers &c.

Whoever shall take up said Run-aways or either of them, and return them to their Master at Manchester, or secure them in any of his Majesty's Goals, and give notice thereof shall have four Dollars Reward for each Negro, and all necessary Charges paid by JOHN LEE.

Manchester, Septem. 3, 1774.

N.B. All Masters of Vessels and others are cautioned against Harboursing or Carrying off said Servants on Penalty of the Law.

The Remainder of the Shop Goods, and House Furniture, belonging to the Estate of Mr. WILLIAM WINGFIELD, deceased, are now selling off at a very low Rate, at said Deceased's House, near the Conduit. There is also to be Sold, an honest Negro Woman.

TO-MORROW Morning, IX o'Clock

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the House of the late Widow Tate's, at the Head of Gray's Wharf,

All the Household Furniture of

the late John Tate, of Boston, Mariner, consisting of Sundry Pieces of Plate, Feather Beds and Bedding, Looking Glasses, Mahogany Desks, Tables, Chairs and other Furniture.

BENJA. CHURCH, Auctioneer.

To-Morrow Morning, NINE o'Clock.

TO BE SOLD,

By BENJAMIN CHURCH,

At his usual Place of Sale,

Next Thursday Evening,

A Variety of valuable Furniture—

as Tables—Chairs—Glasses—Feather Beds—Bedsteads a Mahogany Desk—Pewter—Brass, &c.—Sundry European Articles—Linnens, Woollens, Silks—Cutlery and Brassy Ware, &c. &c.—A new, sukey compleat—a good Chaise—Watches, &c. &c.

New AUCTION-ROOM, Cornhill,

TO MORROW MORNING, at TEN o'Clock,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At GREENLEAF's Auction-Room,

A great Variety of Goods—consisting of—

Broad Cloths, Kerseys, Shalloons, Program, Callamance's, Poplins, Missions, Durants, Plushes, Sattens, Modes, Sarfnetts, Taffays, Checks, Silk Mitts & Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Callico's, Chints, a Variety of Men's and Women's Apparel, among which are many valuable Garments, never Worn in this Province.

Wm. GREENLEAF, Auctioneer.

The Sale will begin at TEN o'Clock precisely.

On THURSDAY next,

At TEN o'Clock,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the New Auction-Room South Side of the Town-House, House Furniture belonging to a Lady leaving the Province, viz.

Handsome Mahogany Leather Bottom

Chairs, black Walnut Plush and Straw Bottom ditto, Round-about ditto, Mahogany Dining, Spring & Chamber Tables, Looking Glasses, Glass Pictures, Feather Beds and Bedsteads, a full Suit of Crimson Marine Curtains, Glass Lanthorns, a handsome case of Wax Work, a variety of Kitchen Furniture, such as Pewter, Brass, Copper, Iron and Tin Ware; also a variety of China, Glass, Delph and Stone Ware, Shop Scales & Weights, Men and Women's Wearing Apparel, and a variety of other Articles.

AND OLIVER, Auctioneer.

Wednesday next—at TEN o'Clock.

N. B. At said Auction-Room constant Attendance is given to receive all kind of Goods for Public and Private Sale.

TO-MORROW, at ONE o'Clock,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the New Auction-Room South Side of the Town-House.

A good Pair of Curricule Horses—

ANDREW OLIVER, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, 12th September 1774.

At GOULD's Auction Office, in Back-Street,

To-Morrow, at Ten o'Clock,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue,

All Kinds of House-Furniture, belonging to a Gentleman, deceased, Wearing Apparel, a best of Saddler's Tools, a Quantity of very good Indigo, and a few Barrels of Coffee.—At One o'Clock precisely, will be put up, a very handsome Chaise almost new, with Harnessing compleat.

R. GOULD, Auctioneer.

For PRIVATE SALE, at said Office.

Broadened Sheet, Hard Ware Goods, Lawns, Gauzes, Kippens Snuff, and a general Assortment of Books, &c.

Also a Schooner about 40 Tons, well found, which can be cleared out.

New AUCTION ROOM, Dock-Square,

On WEDNESDAY next,

At TEN in the Morning,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At HUNTER's Auction-Room,

(Lately improved as a Store by Mr. Thomas Wallis)

A large Assortment of English GOODS,

Among which are,

Irish Linnens, Calicoes, Chints, printed Linnens, Mullins, Strip'd, flower'd and plain Lawns,

Lawn Aprons, Stamp and Check'd Linnens Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, India Taffays, Gingham, Bird Ticks,

Men's and Women's Work'd Hosi, Breeches Patterns, Cambletons, Tammys, Shalloons, Silk Mitts, Felt Hats, &c.

Wm. HUNTER, Auctioneer.

Wednesday Morning the Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last.

Ten Whites. No Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches. Twelve

High Water at BOSTON, for the present Week.

Monday, 40 min. aft. 4 } Friday, 24 min. aft. 4

Tuesday, 30 min. aft. 5 } Saturday, 4 min. aft. 5

Wednesday, 28 min. aft. 6 } Lord's Day 57 min. aft. 6

Thursday, 24 min. aft. 7 } 1st Fast-day 24 Days.

See Sea Act, pa. 735, Vol. 1. & referring to Act, for altering the Charter, pa. 532, — & Act for impartial admindr. Justice, pa. 509 & see Address, pa. 511. See list of Grievances, pa. 971. See pa. 532. — see our Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. & see pa. 506. Dvid, pa. 563.

WH O E V E R has candidly traced the rapid Growth of these Colonies from their little Beginnings to their present flourishing State in Wealth and Population, must eye the distinguished Hand of Heaven, and impress every Mind with a humble Confidence, that "no Design formed against us shall prosper:" The poor devoted Town of Boston has suffered, and is still suffering, all that the unmerited Malice of Men and Devils could invent for her Destruction; but although immured and distressed, she is not yet subjugated and enslaved; though immured within the Fortresses of their Enemies, the free and generous Boloms of the Inhabitants beat strongly in the Cause of Liberty: But it appears that the Measure of ministerial Wrath is not yet full: That detested Parricide HUTCHINSON, has vaunted to his few Friends, that should the People submit to the villainous Exactions of the present governmental Knot of Tyrants, "yet still the Town of Boston would forever remain a garrisoned Town," as a Check upon the Country, lest they should hereafter be induced to clamour against the Edicts of their sovereign Lords and Masters, the British Parliament. The following Plan was providentially detected, and is now offered to the Public, with this solemn Question--Will the People sit tame and inactive Spectators of the hostile Designs of our inveterate Enemies, and exercise such Degrees of Moderation and Forbearance as to suffer those Enemies to compleat their Works, and so far effect their dangerous Purpose, that Resistance would finally be in vain?

THE WATCHMAN.

Memorandums, for a Report.

WE have agreeable to your Commands viewed and enquired what Cover can be hired with the Consent of the Proprietors for the Troops next Winter.

We find that Out-Houses, Distilleries and Store-Houses can be hired to contain the Serjeants, &c. and private Men of four Regiments. That as these want Fire-Places, Windows, and even Floors, the Expence of setting up these, and for Rent, and returning them in the Condition they now stand, will be nearly to One Thousand Pounds a Regiment. This Expence would be greatly lessened, and the Troops more comfortably quartered, if the public Buildings, such as the Manufacturing House, &c. can be appropriated for the Accommodation of the Troops. &

It appears that Barracks can be built on a more thrifty Footing than they can be hired, and fitted up. But as no Body in this Place will aid such Works, Capt. Montefor with the Assistance he can at present depend upon, thinks he cannot undertake to furnish Barracks before the End of Novemb.r, for more than three Regiments; the Officers of one of these Regiments to be quartered. &

It appears on Enquiry, difficult to find Houses for quartering Officers of the Regiments, whose private Men are to be lodged in Out-Houses; Lodging Money should be given to Officers who we cannot provide for. &

In chusing Situations for the Barracks to be built, it might be wished to place them so as to make the present Erection part of some general Plan that may be found, with a View of commanding the Obedience of the Town on future Occasions; but if they are confined to Situations where the Ground is reputed to belong to the Public, we would propose to build Barracks for two Regiments, including Officers, on the Common, or on a Field near it, which could be hired or purchased from Mr. Brattle. &

To put two Companies into a solid Barrack, or Block-House, on the Top of Bacon-Hill, which should be enclosed with a Trench and Palisade. &

A Barrack should be built on Fort-Hill, which might lodge eight Companies and the Artillery. &

As soon as it is proper to let each Regiment have its Quarters, their Efforts to get themselves lodged would contribute greatly to have the Work finished early. &

* This is a Fact, founded on the Authority of a respectable Gentleman of this Town, lately arrived from London, who there had it from Mr. Hutchinson's own Mouth.

1 See Port Ad, p. 499 v see p. 571. 11 See List of Grievances, p. 971.

& See Index, under Troops.

to be made to be paid reasonably, and on the easy Terms, as a quarter of the Value paid at the delivery, or soon after, would answer the end of the Seller. For further Particulars, inquire of the Printers hereof.

Approved, Sept. 11, 1774. WM. BRIDGES, Collector.
A Wet Nurse with a good young
Brest of Milk, wants a Place in a Gentleman's Family.
Inquire of Edes and Gill.

and may will be made easy to the purchasers.
For further Particulars, enquire of Henry Allins, junr.
at his Office in King-Street, Boston. June 10, 1774.

Boston: Printed, by EDES & GILL,

10. 22. on the
Poles above Fort-
River, about 9
1, and also Lot
about one Mile
400 Acres each.
the Pond, and
Port-Hallam.

MONDAY, September 12, 1774.

AT a Meeting of the following Gen-
men, being Committees from every Town and
District in the County of Middlesex, and Pro-
vince of Massachusetts Bay, held at Concord,
in said County, on the 30th and 31st Days of
August 1774, to consult upon Measures proper
to be taken at the present very important Day,

viz.
Capt. Thomas Gardner
Capt. Sam. Whittemore
Mr. Abraham Watson
Mr. Samuel Thatcher
Capt. Eliphalet Robbins
Capt. Ephraim Frost
Mr. Joseph Wellington
Mr. Nath. Sparhawk
Capt. Isaac Foster
Mr. Peter Edes
Mr. William Wyer
David Cheever, Esq;
Mr. Richard Deavens
Mr. John Frothingham
Mr. John Codman
Dr. Isaac Foster
Mr. Samuel White
Mr. Capen
Mr. Beams
Mr. Sanger
Mr. Bond
Mr. Aim Wood, jun.
Mr. Flint
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Clark
Mr. Hammond
Mr. Stone
Mr. Durand
Mr. Samuel Wyman
Mr. Robert Douglas
Mr. Blodget
Mr. Lyman Baldwin
Capt. Ezekiel How
Mr. John Maynard
Mr. Phineas Gleason
Mr. Sarcia Belcher
Mr. Thomas Plympton
Mr. Hezekiah Maynard
Dr. Samuel Curtis
Mr. Alpheus Wood
Mr. Edward Barnes
Mr. William Boyd
Mr. Ebenezer Bridge, jun.
Mr. Joshua Abbot
Capt. Ralph Hill
Mr. William Thompson
Dr. Timothy Danforth
Capt. Josiah Bowers
Mr. Solomon Pollard
Capt. Thad. Bowman
Mr. Jonas Stone
Mr. Joseph Loring
Mr. Benjamin Brown
Joseph Haven, Esq;
Capt. Josiah Stone
Mr. William Brown
Mr. David Haven
Mr. Ebenezer Marshall
Mr. Jon. Williams Austin
Mr. Simeon Spaulding
Mr. Samuel Stevens, jun.
Mr. Benjamin Walker
Capt. Francis Harris
Mr. Asa Holden
Mr. Obadiah Sartwell
Mr. Benjamin Brown
Mr. Jonathan Flint
Mr. Joseph Parker
Capt. John Dexter
Capt. Ebenezer Harnden
Mr. Thomas Hill
Mr. Samuel Sprague
Mr. James Kettell
Mr. Benjamin Pierce
Mr. Thomas Rand
Mr. Josiah Smith
Mr. Joshua Symonds
Mr. Eben. Brooks, jun.
Captain Josiah Hartwell
Mr. Oliver Hoar
Mr. Daniel Rogers, jun.
Mr. Samuel Park
Capt. Thomas Mellen
Capt. Roger Dench
Mr. Jacob Gibbs
Capt. Jonathan Minot
Mr. John Abbot
Dr. Asaph Fletcher
Mr. Nathaniel Boynton
Mr. Zachus Wright
Capt. Richard Sanger
Mr. Benjamin Fallett
Mr. Samuel Bullard
Capt. William Coolidge
Mr. Jonathan Hammond
Mr. Samuel Harrington
Mr. Jacob Bigelow
Capt. Asaph Brown
Mr. Jonathan Stow
Capt. Daniel Taylor
Mr. James Holley
Mr. James Locke
Henry Gardner, Esq;
Mr. John Marble
Dr. Charles Whitman
Capt. Phineas Taylor
Mr. Joseph Bryant
Mr. James Hay
Mr. Edward Buckman
James Prescott, Esq;
Oliver Prescott, Esq;
Capt. Josiah Sartwell
Capt. Benjamin Jaquith
Mr. Timothy Walker
Mr. Edward Kendall
Mr. William Boden
Mr. Thomas Upham
Mr. Abel Perry
Mr. Hezekiah Broad
Mr. Peter Colburn
Mr. Ephraim Colburn
Mr. Stephen Davis
John Read, Esq;
Mr. Joseph Hartwell
Mr. John Moore
Capt. John Webber
Mr. Daniel Mellen
Mr. Aaron Phipps
Mr. Joshua Hemenway
Mr. Francis Faulkner
Mr. John Heywood
Mr. Ephraim Hapgood
Capt. William Prescott
Mr. Henry Woods
Mr. William Green
Mr. Nehemiah Hobart
Mr. Charles Withrell
Capt. Edmund Bancroft
Mr. Josiah Fiske
Mr. Samuel Farrar
Capt. Abijah Pierce
Capt. Eleazer Brooks
Capt. Joseph Butterfield
Mr. Joseph Danforth
Mr. Lemuel Perham
Mr. Jonathan Brown
Mr. Aaron Beard
Mr. David Bayley
Mr. Ebenezer Stone
Mr. Jonathan Locke

Charlestown, Doctor Oliver Prescott of Groton,
Henry Gardner, Esq; of Stone, Mr. William Brown
of Framingham, and Mr. Ebenezer Bridge, jun. of
Billerica, be the Committee.

Who reported as follows.

IT is evident to every attentive Mind, that this
Province is in a very dangerous and alarming
Situation. We are obliged to say, however pain-
ful it may be to us, that the Question now is,
Whether by a Submission to some late Acts of the
Parliament of Great Britain, we are contented to
be the most abject Slaves, and entail that Slavery
on Posterity after us, or by a manly, joint and
virtuous Opposition assert & support our Freedom.

There is a Mode of Conduct, which in our very
critical Circumstances, we wou'd wish to adopt, a
Conduct, on the one Hand, never tamely submis-
sive to Tyranny and Oppression, on the other,
never degenerating into Rage, Passion and Confu-
sion. This is a Spirit, which, we reverse as we
find it exhibited in former Ages, and will com-
mand Applause to latest Posterity.

The late Acts of Parliament pervade the whole
System of Jurisprudence, by which Means, we
think, the Fountains of Justice are fatally cor-
rupted. Our Defence must therefore be immedi-
ate in Proportion to the Suddenness of the Attack,
and vigorous in Proportion to the Danger.

We must NOW exert ourselves, or all those
Efforts, which for ten Years past, have brightened
the Annals of this Country, will be totally fru-
strated. LIFE & DEATH, or what is more,
FREEDOM & SLAVERY are in a peculiar Sense
now before us, and the Choice and Success, under
God, depend greatly upon ourselves. We are
therefore bound, as struggling not only for our-
selves, but future Generations, to express our Sen-
timents in the following Resolves; Sentiments,
which we think, are founded in Truth and Justice,
and therefore Sentiments we are determined to
abide by.

RESOLVED, That as true and loyal Subjects
of our gracious Sovereign, George the Third,
King of Great Britain, &c. We by no Means in-
tend to withdraw our Allegiance from him; but,
while permitted the free Exercise of our natural
and Charter Rights, are resolved to expend Life
and Treasure in his Service.

Resolved, That when our Ancestors emigrated
from Great Britain, Charters and solemn Stip-
ulations expressed the Conditions, and what parti-
cular Rights they yielded; what each Party had
to do and perform, and which each of the con-
tracting Parties were equally bound by.

Resolved, That we know of no Instance, in
which this Province has transgressed the Rules on
their Part, or any Ways forfeited their natural
and Charter Rights to any Power on Earth.

Resolved, That the Parliament of Great Britain
have exercised a Power contrary to the above-
mentioned Charter, by passing Acts, which hold
up their absolute Supremacy over the Colonies;
by another Act blocking up the Port of Boston;
and by two late Acts, the one entitled—An Act for
better regulating the Government of the Province
of Massachusetts Bay, the other entitled, an Act for
the more impartial Administration of Justice in said
Province; & by enforcing all these iniquitous Acts
with a large armed Force to dragoon & enslave us.

Resolved, That the late Act of Parliament, en-
titled an Act for the better regulating the Govern-
ment of the Province of the Mass. Bay in N. England,
expressly acknowledges the Authority of the Charter,
granted by their Majesties King William and
Queen Mary to said Province; and that the only
Reasons, suggested in the Preamble to said Act,
which is intended to deprive us of the Privileges
confirmed to us by said Charter, are the Inexpe-
diency of continuing those Privileges, and a Charge
of their having been forfeited, to which Charge
the Province has had no Opportunity of answering.

Resolved, That a Debtor may as justly refuse
to pay his Debts, because it is inexpedient for him,
as the Parliament of Great Britain deprive us of
our Charter Privileges; because it is inexpedient
to a corrupt Administration for us to enjoy them.

Resolved, That in all free States there must be
an Equilibrium in the Legislative Body, without
which constitutional Check, they cannot be said
to be a free People.

Resolved, That the late Act, which ordains a
Council to be appointed by his Majesty, his Heirs
and Successors, from Time to Time, by Warrant
under his or their Signet or Sign Manual, and
which ordains that the said Counsellors shall hold
their Offices respectively for and during the Plea-
sure of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, ef-

fectually alter the constitutional Equilibrium, ren-
ders the Council absolute Tools and Creatures, and
entirely destroys the Importance of the Represen-
tative Body.

Resolved, That no State can long exist free and
happy, where the Course of Justice is obstructed,
and that when Trials by Juries, which are the
grand Bulwarks of Life and Property, are destroy-
ed or weakened, a People falls immediately under
arbitrary Power.

Resolved, That the late Act which gives the Go-
vernor of this Province a Power of appointing
Judges of the Superior and Inferior Courts, Com-
missioners of Oyer and Terminer, the Attorney-
General, Provolts, Marshalls, and Justices of the
Peace, and to remove all of them (the Judges of
the Superior Court excepted) without Consent of
Council, entirely subverts a free Administration of
Justice, as the fatal Experience of Mankind, in all
Ages, has testified, that there is no greater Species
of Corruption, than when judicial and executive
Officers depend, for their Existence and Support,
on a Power independent of the People.

Resolved, That by ordaining Jurors to be sum-
moned by the Sheriff only, which Sheriff is to be
appointed by the Governor without Consent of
Council, that Security which results from a Trial
by our Peers is rendered altogether precarious,
and is not only an evident Infracton upon our
Charter, but a Subversion of our common Rights
as Englishmen.

Resolved, That every People have an absolute
Right of meeting together to consult upon com-
mon Grievances, and to Petition, remonstrate and
use every legal Method for their Removal.

Resolved, That the Act which prohibits these
Constitutional Meetings cuts away the Scaffolding
of English Freedom, and reduces us to a most ab-
ject State of Vassallage and Slavery.

Resolved, That it is our Opinion, these late Acts
if quietly submitted to, will annihilate the last
Vestiges of Liberty in this Province, and there-
fore we must be justified, by God and the World,
in never submitting to them.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Body,
that the present Act, respecting the Government
of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, is an
artful, deep-laid Plan of Oppression and Despotism,
that it requires great Skill and Wisdom to
counteract it. This Wisdom we have endea-
voured to collect from the united Sentiments of
the County;—And although we are grieved that
we are obliged to mention any Thing that may
be attended with such very important Consequen-
ces, as may now ensue, yet a Sense of our Duty as
Men, as Freemen, as Christian Freemen, united
in the firmest Bonds, obliges us to resolve, that
every Civil Officer now in Commission in this Pro-
vince, and acting in Conformity to the late Act of
Parliament, is not an Officer agreeable to our
Charter, therefore unconstitutional, and ought to
be deposed, in the Manner hereafter recommended.

Resolved, That we will obey all such Civil
Officers, now in Commission, whose Commissions
were issued before the first Day of July 1774, and
support them in the Execution of their Offices ac-
cording to the manner usual before the late At-
tempt to alter the Constitution of this Province;
nay, even although the Governor should attempt
to revoke their Commissions. But that if any of
said Officers shall accept a Commission under the
present Plan of arbitrary Government, or in any
way or manner whatever, assist the Governor or
Administration in the Assault now making on our
Rights and Liberties, we will consider them as
having forfeited their Commissions, and yield them
no Obedience.

Resolved, That whereas the Hon. Samuel Dan-
forth, and Joseph Lee, Esqs; two of the Judges of
the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, for this County
have accepted Commissions, under the new Act, by
being sworn Members of his Majesty's Council ap-
pointed by said Act: We therefore look upon them
utterly incapable of holding any Office whatever.
And whereas a Venire, on the late Act of Parlia-
ment, has issued from the Court of Sessions, signed
by the Clerk, We think they come under a pre-
ceding Resolve, of acting in Conformity to the
new Act of Parliament. We therefore Resolve
that, a Submission to Courts thus acting and un-
der these Disqualifications, is a Submission to the
Act itself, and of Consequence, as we are resolved
never to submit one iota to the Act, we will not
submit to Courts thus constituted and thus acting
in Conformity to said Act.

Resolved, That as, in Consequence of the for-
mer Resolve, all Business at the Inferior Court of

see the
Charter
pa. 1077
Vol. 2.
A see
deduct
by act
pa. 524
(1) see
pa. 499
(2) see
act
pa. 509
(3) see
act
pa. 549
554

The Honorable JAMES PRESCOT, Esq;
Chosen Chairman.

After having read the late Act of the British
Parliament, entitled "An Act for the better regu-
lating the Government of the Province of Massachu-
setts Bay in New-England," and debated thereon;
Voted, That a Committee be appointed to take
into Consideration the said Act, and report to
this Meeting.

Voted, That Mr. Jonathan Williams Austin of
Chelsea, Captain Thomas Gardner of Cambridge,
Doctor Isaac Foster of Charlestown, Capt. Josiah
Stone of Framingham, Mr. Richard Deavens of

see Act, pa. 532, & as sea act, see pa. 785, Vol. 1. — Mass. Act, pa. 9, Vol. 2. — Port act, pa. 499. — Billotting Act, pa. 549, &
— act for altering the Charter, pa. 592, & for impartial admnistr. of justice, pa. 509, x Index, vol. 1, under Rump act,
under Depravach, & Jones, &c., in Index to find our resolutions.

Common Pleas and Court of General Sessions of the Peace next to be holden at Concord, must cease; to prevent the many Inconveniences that may arise therefrom. We Resolve that all Actions, Writs, Suits, &c. brought to said Court, ought to remain in the same Condition, as at present, (unless settled by Consent of Parties) till we know the Result of a Provincial and Continental Congress. And we Resolve, that no Plaintiff, in any Cause, Action or Writ aforesaid, ought to enter said Action in said Court thus declared to be unconstitutional. And we Resolve, if the Court shall sit in Defiance to the Voice of the County, and default Actions and issue Executions accordingly, no Officer ought to serve such Process. And we are also determined to support all Constables, Jurors and other Officers, who from their constitutional Principles shall refuse Obedience to Courts which we have resolved are founded on the Destruction of our Charter.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this Body of Delegates, that a Provincial Congress is absolutely necessary, in our present unhappy Situation. These are Sentiments, which we are obliged to express, as these Acts are intended immediately to take Place. We must now either oppose them, or tamely give up all we have been struggling for. It is this that has forced us so soon on these very important Resolves. However we do it with humble Deference to the Provincial and Continental Congress, by whose Resolutions we are determined to abide; to whom, and the World, we cheerfully appeal for the Uprightness of our Conduct.

On the whole, these are "great and profound Questions." We are grieved to find ourselves reduced to the Necessity of entering into the Discussion of them. But we deprecate a State of Slavery. Our Fathers left a fair Inheritance to us, purchased by a Waste of Blood and Treasure. This we are resolved to transmit equally fair to our Children after us. No Danger shall frighten, no Difficulties intimidate us. And if in support of our Rights we are called to encounter even Death, we are yet undaunted, sensible that HE can never die too soon, who lays down his Life in support of the Laws and Liberties of his Country.

Which Report being maturely deliberated, Voted, That the Sense of the whole Body respecting the same be collected by Yeas and Nays; which being done, there were 146 Yeas & 4 Nays.

Voted, That it be recommended to the several Towns and Districts in this County, that each appoint one or more Delegates to attend a Provincial Meeting to be holden at Concord on the second Tuesday of October next.

Voted, That a fair Copy of the Proceedings of this meeting be made out and forwarded to the grand continental Congress, and also to the Town Clerk of each Town in this County.

Voted, That the Thanks of this meeting be given to the Hon. JAMES PARSONS, Esq; for his faithful Services as Chairman.

Voted, That this Meeting be Dissolved, and it was accordingly Dissolved. A true Copy, Attest. EBENEZER BRIDGE, Clerk.

At a Meeting of the Committee of Correspondence from each and every Town and District in the County of Worcester, convened at the Court House in said Worcester by Adjournment on Tuesday and Wednesday the 30th and 31st of August 1774. At which were present 130 Members, together with a Number of Gentlemen from several Towns, the following Resolutions were passed.

WHEREAS the Charter of this Province, as well as Laws enacted by Virtue of the same, and confirmed by royal assent, have been by the Parliament of Great Britain, without the least colour of Right or Justice declared in part null and void; and in conformity to an Act of said Parliament, Persons are appointed to fill certain offices of Government in ways and under influences wholly unknown before in this Province, incompatible with its Character, and forming a complete System of Tyranny; and whereas no power on Earth hath a right without the consent of this Province to alter the minutest title of its Charter, or abrogate any Act whatever made in pursuance of it, and confirmed by the Royal assent, or constitute Officers of Government in ways not directed by Charter; and as we are assured that some Officers of the executive Courts in this County have Officially conducted in compliance with, and in conformity to the late Acts of Parliament altering our free Constitution; And as the sitting of said Courts may have a tendency to affect the Good People of this County in such manner as may infamously lead them to submit to the Chains of Slavery formed by our Enemies.

1st. Therefore Resolved That it is the indispensable duty of the Inhabitants of this County by the best ways and means, to prevent the setting of the respective Courts under such Regulations as are set forth in a late Act of Parliament, entitled an Act for Regulating the civil Government of the Massachusetts-Bay.

2dly. Resolved That in order to prevent the execution of the late Act of Parliament respecting the Courts, that it be recommended to the Inhabitants of this County to attend in Person the next Inferior Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions to be holden at Worcester in and for said County, on the sixth Day of September next.

3dly. Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Towns, that they chuse proper, and a sufficient number of Officers, to regulate the movements of each Town, and prevent any disorder which may otherwise happen; and that it be enjoined on the Inhabitants of each respective Town, that they adhere strictly to the orders and directions of such Officers.

4thly. And whereas the Courts of Justice will necessarily be impeded by the Opposition to the said Act of Parliament, therefore Resolved, that it be recommended to the Inhabitants of this Province in general, and County in particular, that they depute Persons to represent them in one general provincial Convention to be convened at—on the second Tuesday of October next, to devise proper ways and means to reassume our original mode of Government, whereby the most dignified Servants were (as they ever ought to be) dependent on the People for their Existence as such; or some other as may appear to them best calculated to regain and secure our violated Rights. The justice of our complaints and modes of Redress, we submit to the determination of our Sister Colonies, being, in our Opinion, the only just Tribunal we can appeal to on Earth.

5thly. Resolved, That it be recommended, that such Innholders and Retailers who shall be approbated by the Select-Men in their respective Towns, to continue and exercise their respective Functions, provided they strictly adhere to the Law of this Province respecting Innholders and Retailers.

6thly. Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Towns, that they indemnify their Constables for neglecting to return Lists of Persons qualified to serve as Jurors.

7thly. Resolved, That as the ordinary course of Justice will be stayed in consequence of the late arbitrary and oppressive Acts of the British Parliament, we would earnestly recommend it to every Inhabitant of this County to pay his just Debts to soon as possible, without any disputes or Litigations.

8thly. Resolved, that the dark and gloomy aspect of our public affairs have thrown this Province into great Convulsions, and the minds of the People greatly agitated with the near views of impending Ruin; we earnestly recommend it to every one, and we engage ourselves, to use our utmost Influence in suppressing all riotous and disorderly proceedings in our respective Towns.

Voted, That it be recommended to the several Towns to pay no regard to the late Acts of Parliament respecting calling Town Meetings, but proceed in the usual Manner; and also that they pay no Submission to said Acts in any Respect.

By order of the Committee of Correspondence in Convention. William Young, Chairman.

Copy examined vid. p. 587 Attest. William Henshaw, Clerk.

BRANDY & GENEVA. A few Pipes Old Brandy and Geneva by the Case To be SOLD by CHARLES MILLER At his Store in King-Street.

To be SOLD and Enter'd upon directly, The Distill House and Land with the Stills, Worms and other usual necessities belonging to the Distill House, belonging to the Estate of M. JOHNSON JACKSON, deceased, situate at the South End of Boston. Inquire of JOSEPH JACKSON at the South End, Executor to said Estate.

Also, A few Hogsheads of New-England Rum, and some Spirits of a different Sort.

MUSICAL CLOCKS. To be Sold Musical Clocks that go by Springs, also Musical Clocks that go by Weights, and play a different Tune each Day in the Week, on Sunday's a Psalm Tune. Inquire of BENJA. WILLARD Clock & Watch Maker in Roxbury Street near Boston. Where all sorts of Clocks are made in the newest Form, and warranted as go without Variation, and many without Cleaning. Also Clock Cases are made at the same Place, in various Forms and in the best Manner, and Cheaper than can be purchas'd in London. Also Convey'd with Clocks to any Part of the Country.

All the Branches of this Business is likewise carried on at his Shop at Grafton.

T O L E T. Two very convenient Tenements in Governor's Alley, near the Province House, one of them has a good Shop adjoining. Inquire of the Printers.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS it was this Day discovered that the Powder-House in Wrentham, within about five Weeks last past, was broken open by some ill-minded Person or Persons, and from thence was stolen six Half Barrels of Powder, with about thirteen Hundred Pounds, and some Lead, the Quantity not yet known. Whoever shall make Discovery of said Person or Persons concerned in the above said Theft, so as they may be brought to Justice, shall have the above Reward paid by me.

By Order of the Selectmen of the Town of Wrentham, JOHN MESSENGER, Town-Clerk.

Wrentham, August 19 1774.

Abraham Hunt

HAS FOR SALE, At his Cellar under the Old Brick Meeting-House, The best old Sterling Madeira, by the Pipe, Quarter Case or Dozen; also Port Wine by the Dozen, and choice VINEGAR for Pickles.

A Wet Nurse with a good young Breast of Milk, wants a Place in a Gentleman's Family. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD Thomas Walley, Begs Leave to inform his Friends

and Customers, that he is Removed from his Store on Duck-Square, to the fifth Store in BUTLER'S ROW, lately Improved by Mr. Samuel Allen Oils, being the opposite Corner to Mr. Thomas Handshide Peck, Hatter, where he continues to sell all Sorts of Groceries as usual, by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rates, and his Customers, may depend they shall be as well used, as at any Store in Boston.

N. B. A Quantity of choice Raisins in good Order, Tenner Wine by the Pipe, Hoghead or Quarter Case, very best Life and M. Malaga, by the Quarter Case, also race and ground Ginger, at said Store.

BUTLER'S ROW, No. 1.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the Stable of the Subscriber in Ipswich, on the 25th of August a dark Bay Horse, about 10 Years of Age, Trotts and Paces, has a black Main and Tail, is very tender Mouthed, likewise a Saddle and Bridle, the Markers Name Sharwin, the Saddle is lined with white Flannel, and has a main Pillion, for a Partisanneau. Whoever shall secure said Horse, Saddle and Bridle, so that the Owner may have him again, and secure the Thief, so that he be bro't to Justice, shall have the above Reward, and four Dollars for the Horse only. Ipswich, Aug. 26, 1774. JACOB TREADWELL.

AN away from his Mother, on the 25th Instant, a Negro Fellow named CATO, about 20 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 1 Inches high, a thick well set Fellow. Had on when he went away, a thin Homespun Coat, a Woollen Shirt, and Tow Trowsers. Whoever shall take up said Runaway, and convey him to his Master in Salem, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me.

DANIEL MALLOON. All Masters of V. Sells and others, are hereby cautioned against concealing, harboring or entertaining said Runaway, to Penalty of the Law. SALEM, August 29, 1774.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED, THE FOURTH EDITION, (Price 9d.)

And sold by EDES and GILL, in Queen-Street.

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE MEASURES CARRYING ON WITH RESPECT TO THE BRITISH COLONIES IN NORTH-AMERICA.

There is neither King or Sovereign Lord on Earth, who has beyond his own Domain power to lay out Farthing on his Subjects without the grant and consent of those, who pay it; unless he does it by tyranny and violence.

Phillips de Communes, Ch. 208. THIS is a most masterly performance, written since the framing the several Acts against Boston and AMERICA, and the best calculated to convince the Ministry, the people of England, and all the world, of the absurdity and wickedness of the late acts, and ruinous consequences, to England at least, that would certainly attend their being carried into execution.

Our last accounts, say, this pamphlet has had a wonderful effect in removing the prejudices and convincing the people of England.

The above Pamphlet, which sells in London at 1s. 6d. Sterling, is sold here at 9d. Lawful, which is but just Three Farthings more than one Third of the Price of the London Edition.

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